Armagh assizes for the attempted murder of Mr. Chambre, and the trial of four, at the present Down assizes for Ribbonism, all combined, have brought to light the nature, origin, and objects of that confederation. These I shall now mention,—with the aid of Judge Jackson's address to the Grand Jury of the County of Down last Wednesdsy.

The Ribbon Confederacy, then, originated from Orangeism. It commenced in self-defence against the violences and excesses of that system; and as the Orangemen are exclusively Protestant, the Ribbonaen are exclusively Roman Catholic. But, like most secret associations, the Ribbon soon went beyond its original design; and hence, in the organization of the rising for Irish Independence in '48, the Ribbonaen were one main ground of dependence; while the Orangemen boast of their devotecness to British connection.

Originally a politico-religious association. Ribbonism con became the great instrument if not the originator of the agrarian movement; for, as the great mass of the land-proprietors, sgents, and subordinates were Protestant, and more, Orange,—and the great bulk of the sufferers from their tyranny or cupidity, Roman Catalics, if anti-Catholic feeling was supposed—and not without reason—often to stimulate to the wrong, the anti-Orange Confederacy was looked to for redress or revenge.

The following, from the address of the learned Judge,

The following, from the address of the learned Judge, contains all that is further necessary for unfolding the present state of Ribbonism, and the prospet of its sup-

present state of Ribbonism, and the prospet of its suppression.

"He considered it fortunate for the public that the conspiracies were brought to light from time to time, and he wished the people of this country were fully aware of the consequences of entering into desperate conspiration, as it might deter them from countrancing them in any way. In almost every instance, however, the members of these associations while they may be bound by unlawful caths, persons are to be found among them who, at a convenient time, 'peach' on their associates and bring them to condemnation. He (Judge J) was aware from his knowledge and experience of different parts of the country, that many individuals go into these associations without a full knowledge of the probable consequence of their doing so. It was a peculiar feature of tness dangerous associations that they resorted to such intimidation that the people in many parts of the country were not safe if they did not yield their assistance to, or give their countresses to, those atrocious conspiracies. But such parties who did not sympatrize or willingly countenance these desperate confederacies should held themselves about from them, and not be intimidated into becoming connected with them, for they might depend upon it that when a convenient time came they would be betrayed by their associates. This was a most dangerous and a most widely spread conspiracy, for it was to be found in many of the countries of this province formerly remarkable for good order and obedience to the laws. It was not, however, so extensively found in the western and southern provinces, as far as his experience went, but it spread through their provinces, as far as his experience went, but it spread through their provinces, as far as his experience went, but it spread through their provinces, as far as his experience went, but it spread through their provinces, as far as his experience went, but it spread through their provinces, as far as his experience went, but it spread through their provinces, bie for good order and obsedience to the laws. It was not, however, so extensively found in the western and southern previnces, as far as his experience went, but it spread through their provinces, and some parts of Leinster, and its ramifications were to be found in the very heart of Eogland threeff-lodges being known to exist in Liverpool, Birdind thelf-lodges being known to exist in Liverpool, Birdind the laws, in fact, they were to be found in many of those muti-laws, in fact, they were to be found in many of those muti-laws, in fact, they were to be found in many of those muti-laws, in fact, they were to be found in many of those muti-laws, in fact, they were to grade a fact of the preservation of taken up their residence. He (Judge Jackson) therefore called on all men who felt anxious for the preservation of society, and for the security of life and property, to exist themselves, by every means in their power, to put down those atroctions and wide spread conspiracies. It was only by the firm administration of the law, and by the exercise of that induce to possessed by magnitrates, landlords, and clergy men of every demonipation, that they could expect to have this conspiracy put an end to throughout the country. It was a fact, he thought, beyond contradiction, and would be supported by the evidence brought before tunn, that the members of this society see case-law-ly b-longed to one class of people. He believed they did not admit any others into their body therefore, when he (Judge Jackson) was exhorting all persons possessing influence, to use the puring down those wicked and dangerous conspiracies, he would most emphatically delicated they did not admit any others into their people.

The country looks encouragingly,—cultivation, or grazing, in well arranged farms, having succeeded to desolation or potate-patches in some places,—with comfo

of plenty, with labor and fair wages. There is a decrease of above \$30,000 in the ball-year ending March last, in poor-house expenditure, as compared with the previous

Legislation, for this session, is nearly over. Some of it has been in the old style of British legislation for Ireland. The "Ministers' money" that was to have been abolished, is stuck in among the municipal taxes, as bitter as ever, though the mane is gone. The Bills for regulating the land question are nearly through the Committee in the Commons. If not spoiled in the Lords, and if they get the royal sanction, they will lay a foundation for amendments that will prove an equivable settlement. The Nunneries Visitation Bill will die out.

The visitors to the Exhibition average 10,000 a day.

Taken altogether,—as a structure,—as a repository,—as to the numbers visiting, especially those classes from

do not say, it will be best, but it will be the fact, that all the religious education will be separate; the secular

The Queen is recovering from her attack of measles.

In Parliament Sir De Lacy Evans put the question why
the extracts of correspondence respecting Cubs, ordered
more than three menths since had not been last before the
House. Lord John Russell promised inquiry into the de-

The Colonial Church Regulation Bill was read a third The Colonial Church Regulation bilt was read a time and passed in the Lords. The Commons had further discussed the Bill to regulate the Government of India the Succession Bill, and others of minor import. Mr. Hame has obtained another Committee on the subject of the Slave Trade. Mr. Gladstone's scheme to free from stamp duty newspaper supplements containing advertisements conty, was affirmed by the Commons by a division of 92 counts (50—this measure is intended solely as a

only, was affirmed by the Commons by a division of 92 against 50;—this measure is intended solely as a sop to The Times, no other paper in Britain publishing supplements of the nature referred to. The London I imas of the 23d ult says:

Some bonds of the Brunswick and Florida Railway Company, of Georgia, in the United States, are understood to have been offered for sale, the principal and interest of which are stated on the bonds to be payable at the banking house of Courts & Co. Up in liquitry at that house, however, it is found that they have never given their sand ton to their names being used in this way, and that they are entirely ignorant of such bonds being in existence."

The Cabinet Ministers dined with the Lord Mayor of London on the 23d, and made speeches presenting nothing very noticeable. The Ministers of France and Sardmiswere the only diplomatists present.

Stas Schwabe, a leading merchant of Manchester, is dead.

dead.

An unsuccessful attempt to launch the new 90 gun ship, the ways about half the distance and there stuck fast, where she still remains.

A grand review of the fleet at Spithead, by the queen, i spoken of, to take place the beginning of Angust. I wenty seven ships of war, carrying 1,443 guns, are to take part in the maneuvers. Of these vessels 14 have auxiliary steam, and six are paddle wheel steamers.

the maneuvers. Of these vessels 14 have auxiliary steam, and six are paddle wheel steamers.

The West India Mail steamer, Orinoco, is appointed to take out the next West India, Pacific and Mexican Mails from Southsmpton, Aug. 2.

The Leede Chamber of Commerce have petitioned against the provisions of the proposed Ten Hours Lyber bill.

The operative carpenters and joiners of Nottinghan.

The operative carpenters and joiners of Notinguan, have banded together to resist the introduction of mortising machines, and refuse to fix any work prepared by stempower, with the exception of door boards. The employers are, in the meantime, compolled to submit.

"Stake's American Wonders, Miss Ella and Young Leon,"—who are they 1—are announced as the equestrian attractions of Vanah di Gardens, London. Miss Giyu, the actress, advertises that she is induced not to visit America the control of the

is year. Mus Greenfield, "the black swan," had a motivate was

Miss Greenfield, "the black swan," had a waffixer my sicule at the Stafford House, on 23d, by permission of the Duchess of Sutherland. The newspaper report says: "The "Duchess harself, with several other noble ladies who have pron inently taken an interest in the Slavicy question, honored the performance with their presenter, and the splendid soloon was filled with a fashionable "assembly. The assistance of Mr. Summes Reeves, M. "Jules Lefort and other favorite performers gave variety to the concert."

to the concert."

The strikes at Manchester are mostly adjusted with all the operatives except the dyers, dressers, and flushers, who demand an advance of lifteen per cent, which the employers refuse to allow. Over 5,000 miners and colliers employed at the Dowlas, South Wales, Iron Works have

employed at the Dowlas, South water from the struck work.

The clipper ship Sovereign of Soas has been chartered for £12,000 sterling, by James Barnes & Co., for the Australia.

trailian trade.

In Irland the committee appointed to devise a suitable testimonial to Mr. Dargan have issued their address to the public. They very properly decide to make the testimonial, not in the snape of a personal gift, but in the more enduring form of an educational establishment to be called

The Queen a expected to visit Dublin about the live

forty years the residence of the late liberator, was sold the other day, for £250, to John O Farrell barrister. The house was miserably out of repair.

A can pof exercise similar to that now on Chobham Heath is to be formed in the Curragh of Kildare, Ireland, this fall. The accounts of the potatoc cros continue boseful, and, so far, there is every reason to believe that the disease, if it has at all made its appearance, it so limited in ease to se to be scarcely worth rethering. Another fortnight, or less time, will set all don't at rest. Setting aside the reports of interested parties, it would spoes that the agricultural prosece to of the Island are far from unfavorable. All kinds of grain are stated to be very heathy, and fast progressing to a sturity. The yield of wheat will be short, even shorter than in former season, but this dedictions will be rolly compensated by the abundance of oats and barrly, as well as of all greener ps.

The Sunyma Affair

barley, as well as of all green or pa.

The Mother may leave profits ble leasons from her daugh ter. Young America sets aramples to Old England, which it were well to imitate. The United States, though in their manages acompared with the nations of Europe, not only possess greater vigor than any other country noder the sun, but, having the giant's strength, the Republic knows how to wield it for her own interests and her sen hand. America is no craven country. She has courage, and she knows when and how to display it. No Power will manife her with impunity. She has not only a quick perception of what is an affrost, but she loses not a moment in resenting it.

what is an affroat, but she loses not a moment in resembling it.

We have just had a preof of the power and pluck of America, which has astounded the Courts of Europe; and which being afforded at this particular moment, ought to make this country hide its head for very shame at the contrast which its conduct, when insulted by the Cast, exhibits to the world. The incidents of the Souvan afform are few and soon told. M. Koseta a Hungarian, and a friend of the Magyar Chief was one of the patrious who took refuge from the Austrian incry by which they were pursued, in the territ ries of the Sultan. From Turkey he afterwards proceeded to America. From the latter, after a residence of something more than two years, be returned to Smyrna. This, it is said, was contrary to an understanding entered into with the Turkish Government, to the effect that he should not return to any part of the dominious of the Sultan.

to Smyrna. This, it is said, was contrary to an understanding entered into with the Turkish Government to the effect that he should not return to any part of the dominious of the Soltan.

M. Kossta denies that he was a party to any such understanding. Be this as it may, he was seized by the commander of an Austrian brig of war, acting in obeditions to the instructions of the Austrian Consul. The latter had previously insisted on the Hungarian refuges being at once expelled from the place—in which wish the Turkish authorities were writing to acquisece. The other foreign retugess in Smyrna became greatly excited when they were informed that one of their number had be en forcibly existed by the Austriac authorities. A disurbance was the result and one of the consequences of the tunnult was that an Austrian officer telorging to a family of rank, was killed.

We now conce to the marrow of the affair. On learning what had happened, an American officer, (Captain lograhum), regarding the Hungarian refuges as a naturalized citizen of this country, lost no time, in the temporary absence of the American Consul, in demanding an interview with Koesta. The demand was compiled with The result of Captain Ingrahum's interference was, that the Magyyar rule was committed to the care of the French Consulure in the views of the American Ambassador at Constitution of Kensta, and to instruct the American commander if the priconer were of restored his freedom within four hours, to blow up, with all on hoard, the Austrian brig, by whose commander he is the one of the French Consuluring the planare of the higher authorities could be known.

This is what may, with the greatest propriety, he called going achead. The American demanded up their model to pricord his freedom within four hours, to blow up, with all on hoard, the Austrian brig, by whose commander he is the new and the disposition of this extensive services of the Hermited Consuluring the product of the French Consuluring the planare of the Hermited Consuluring the product of th

ried out this bold stroke of Muscovite policy.

If our Foreign Minister and the Frender had at y vestige of self respect remaining, they would feel heartily ashamed as they contrast the courage of the Americans with their own cowardice—the promptinude and energy of the Yanker Embassader at Constantinople with their delays and indecision. And to make matters all the more disgraceful to England, the American Navy costs scarcely saything, while the maintenance of ours subjects the nation to an only of more than £5,000,000 a year.

The Americans do everything—everything, we mean, which is necessary for violance, the

ontlay of more than £5,000,000 a year.

The Americans do everything—everything, we mean, which is necessary—to vindicate the national honor, at a few thousands a year. We do nothing, literally nothing, to uphold the reputation of England, though our Navy costs us millions. Look on this picture and on this. Was there ever such a contrast as that presented in this respect between America and England? How long will our countrymen endure so humitating a state of things? It is for themselves to answer the question.

FRANCE.

We have little or no news from France.

The Court of Cassation has quished the judgment of the mperial Court in Paris in the affair of the for un correspondent in the recently made some noise and has decided hat the Prefect of Police has no right to break open letters.

that the Prefect of Police has no right to break open letters in the post effice.

The Monateur announces the reception by the Emperor, of a letter from Don Jose Maria Orlando, announcing his election as President of the Republic of New Grenada.

Judgment had been given in the sfair known by the name of the "Commune Kevolutionairs." On the 12th of April a number of individuals were arrested under the charge of forming part of a secret society, at the head of which were several political refugees, residing in Engand and the United States and already condemned by de suit for other offences. These persons, among whom were Fetix Pyat, Causaidiere, Boulout, besides a namber of others, who were arrested were out on trial for affiliation to a secret society—attack on the Constitution—excitation of haired gaginst the Government, and divers other charges after three days' trial the Court adjudged Causaidiers, Pyat, Boichot, Louis Avril and Rongee, all absent, to ten years imprisonment, ten years surveillance, and coor traines fice each; and the others—axe op Merlet and Louganies fice each; and the others—axe op Merlet and Louganies for each; and the others—axe op Merlet and Louganies for each; and the others—axe op Merlet and Coor in the Court and the others—axe of Merlet and Coor is sequitted—to various terms of imprisonment, from the Government had granted concessions to an Anglo-French Company for a Kadleav from Rheims to Mexicos

Government had granted concessions to an Anglo-

The Government had granted concessions to an Anglo-French Company for a Rad way from Rheims to Mexicers and Charleville, with a branch line to Sedan, and for a Rad way from Beauvais to Criel.

The transport-ship Forume left Brest on 13d, for Cay-enne with another detachment of political prisoners.

M. de Beaur-gard one of the oldest members of the French press, has sied suddenly of apoplexy. He was during the past 13 years one of the leading writers in the tractice de France. They say that the Italian Count Pepoli has just united

They say that the rathal could replace the binnels in marriage to Madone Alboni.

An intelligent private correspondent assures us that the recent decree opening the French ports to the import of Breacstuffs, is more to quiet public anxiety than from any

The following extract from The Univers shows the view taken by the Catholic Church of the progress of Russia and the Greek Church:

"Some politicans endeavor to tranquilise thems lives. The affairs of the East appear to them in a prosper as one online. There will not be any real war, they think, even if The adairs of the host appear to them his prospection. There will not be any real war, they tunk, even if the sew propositions of arrangement about he rejected in that case, all that would take place would be someone bats between Kursta and the Turks, and so ascenage enter that the Kursta and the Turks, and so ascenage enter the English and French fleets; after which Prissia and Austria will arrange the terms of a peace. The Emperor Nicholas is too prudent to attempt to take Constantinopie at the present moment. The hour of Russia has not yet arrived; be will wait. And if the Emperor Nicholas waits for that hour, contangue himself with occupying for some time Moldavia and Wallachia, the politicians of whom we speak are disposed to be thankful to him, and to praye his moderation. The following, it appears, is the way in which one not when one is Cast, in order to acquire the confidence of such persons. He places himself in a position to be the west transitable protector of his neighbors, and, in porticular, of the Personal Cast. acquire the conditions of such persons to a position to be the us at formulable lighbors, and, in particular, if the Person Hursiass in the misse of peace, to disposable torons. He place unitary cavalry and artillers along in the

kish frontiers, and agglomerabs immense stores along the line. He makes the Crimea a great naval arsenel. He place can the Black Sea a fleet of now quant. He protects sunseif by 10 fortresses on the Frath and the Deselver, and forces the Tarks to rease the Storey places which defend the roads from Europe to Constantinople. He occupies for five or riv years the Danntham of the Latin powers. He presently have to the M. davians and Wallachians, and he messeribe have to the M. davians and Wallachians, and he messeribe have a sunsein the Tarks and against the Latins and decise everything possibile to keep up their ambition and their hatred as after the Tarks and against the Latins. He across among the Greeks of the Ottomen Econier, and their hatred as after the Tarks and against the Latins. He across among the Greeks and Schwonians the lines of universal combastion. After baving pre-pared his attack in front against Constantion pic, the door of the Mediterran-and he pre-pares to take the po-tition at the otherside. For that purps she furtises himself on the Schorck and the Arsare, allowing himself eight totas deposit to debouch from tither toward Media or toward Tarks yin Axis. He protects himself against Austria by means of great workend Zunock along the Dubeper, and between the sources of that river and those of the Dubina at Kisw, and Bubraisk In fina, the thouse on Prussia the menacing shadow of that river and those of the Dubina at Kisw, and Bubraisk In fina, the trong the summer of the protects of the protec

The Case of Costs at Smyrns. Correspondence of The S. I. Tribune. SMYRNA, Saturday, June 25, 1813.

SMYRNA, Samelay, June 25, 1853.

A most atrocious act of cruelty and inhumanity has just been committed here by the Austrian Consul on the person of a frungarian gentleman named Martia Costa. This person either preceded Kossuth or formed part of his same in the Mississippi when she left Turkey with the Hungarian Reugees, and on his arrival in New York he abjured all allegiance to every other power and potentiae, especially the Emperor of Austria, and took an eath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America. After some months residence in the United States Mr. Costa came out to Smyrna directly from New-York and thence visited Consantinople, where om New-York, and thence visited Constantinople, where after remaining a short time, he again went to Smyrna on his way to the United States, where he designed es-

on his way to the United States, where he designed establishing himself. He is a most gentlemanly person, and is well known as being a harmless man, whose only crime is his attachment to the ill-lated fortunes of his own country, and his hatred for Austria.

It must naturally be supposed that in Turkey—a neutral registory—M Costa would have been free from mo lestation. Yet the evil eye of an Austrian Hayssan was upon him, in the person of the Austrian Consu at Smyrus, maned Wicksbecker. This person, profitting by the presence of a brig of war of his Government in the haroor of Smyrus, employed thirteen ruffian Greeks, all armed for the purpose, to waylay Costa. On the evening of the 21st they found him near the quay and attacked him. Overcome by numbers, he was soon knocked down, and most brutally treated. His persecutors threw him into the sea, where, seeing a boat, he swam to it for protection; but alas! this boat proved to be filled with ruffians from the Austrian brig-of-war, stationed there, on purabolished, is stuck in among the numerical taxes, as bitter as ever, though the name is gone. The Bills for regulating the land question are nearly through the Committee in the Commons. If not spoiled in the Lords, and if they get the royal sanction, they will lay a boundation for numedments that will prove an equivable settlement. The Numerical Visitation Bill will die out.

The visitors to the Exhibition average 10,000 a day. Taken altogether,—as a structure,—as a repository—as to the numbers visiting, especially those classes from the Provincial towns and rural districts to whom it is most important as a normal school of Industrial improvement,—as to the display it gives of present attainment—the piedge of progress in arts and mechanical ingenuity, and in the certainty of its remunerating its enterprizing and in the certainty of its remunerating its enterprizing and in the certainty of its remunerating its enterprizing and in the certainty of its remunerating its enterprizing and enthusiastical Turks can be kept from sections are considered in the royal parents and children, and gone without doing much mischel is still promate—if the size and and is well known as being a harmless man, whose only climbe is distinct to do in that occasion, the will lay a bound a beautiful to the theory of the people, but he could be account to the royal parents and children, and gene without doing much however, now that the measles have come and visited the royal parents and children, and gone without doing much mischel is still promate—if these fanatical Russans and enthusiastical Turks can be kept from secting and enthusiastical Turks can be kept from sections of the removes constructed to an overt section of the construction of t

arrested, and carried off on board an Austrian brig-ofwar to meet the late of so many others of his countrymen. The Consul of the United States, a native of the place, named Offley, was induced to make a demand on the Austrian Consul for Mr. Costa's release. The Austrian gave an exastre answer, he of course not hearing any thing a hat had occurred, and the Governor of the city, the desirate way at the property of the city of the control of the city. an effendate man, Ali Pacha, said he would send to Constantinople for instructions. Luckey, in the morning of the 22d the American cor-

vette St. Louis, Capt. Ingraham, came into the port, and the Captain and Consul went first to the Austrian brig, where they were refused admittance: they then went to the Consul, who still was quite ignorant of the occurrence But less. Ingraham having explained to Mr. Weekbecker But less, Ingraham having explained to Mr. Weekbeeker, the positive necessity which existed of his seeing the prisoner, and learning whether he had or not an American passport, and that if he could not proceed on board by peacable means, he would be compelled to do so by forcible, the Consul thought it best to cede. Both the Capt and Consul were therefore admitted on board the Austrian brig-or-war. Hussar, when Mactin Costa, c-vered with fetters, was shown to them. On being spoken to by the Consul he sta co that he had been in the United States where he had taken the usual oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and received (s high he possessed) an official copy of the declaration. which he possessed) an official copy of the declaration,— hat he had no passport, that he was born a Hungarian and could not belie his native country, by asserting to the contrary. On hearing this, the American Captain gave him up to the Austrians, and declined taking him under

his protection.

On the result of this meeting becoming known on shore it is needless to say that public disappointment was very great. The mercus of the Austrian Government ar-well known; the Consul has shown himself another riancu and the life of Costa was at stake. It is proper to say that ery unofficial measure was adopted to urge the Furkish exemorto claim his release on the ground that the set t the Austrian Consul was a violation of the Ottomas Territory, and that Costa should therefore be delivered up to him for expulsion from the Empire, or punishment in guilty of any crime. This the Governor has do-manded, but the Austrians baying refused, the matter is referred to Constantinople, to the Sublime Porte, and to the American and Austrian Ambassadors. The Gov-ernor has demanded that the Austrian beig of war shall not leave the harbor, until the question has been decided, and orders to that effect been received from the

cided, and orders to that effect been received from the American Legation at Constantinope.

During the troubles in which the links are placed with regard to Rassia, the Austrian Government pretends to be on their side, and to act in concert with the other greater powers of Europe; but this is all pretence; it seeks only to carry out its heartless and lit odithirsty plans against the Hungarians, who having flest to to Constantinople have found a shelter, though a feal one. It cannot be imagined that an Empire with 2 0,000 troops can be really afraid of 20 or 30 poor countries, whose only crime is their fidelity to their native soil. Here and at the Capital, they and employment as servants, grooms, shop boys, &c., and are perfectly harmless and inoficnive. No more industrious people reside in the Levant than the Hungarians; they fill many humble but useful positions in European society, and humble but useful positions in European society, and give no umbrare to any one else but their unpartoning

percentors, the Austrians.

It will now be a question for our Government at home to decide, whether Austrian subjects, who go to the United States, and there make a formal renunciation of their allegiance to the Emper-r of Austria, and take of their anguance to the Emper-r of Austria, and take an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, can, with a copy of the usual official declara-to this effect in their possession, on visiting the Ore-men Deminions, previous to the expiration of the fire cars required by law, he approbensed by the Austriac Censuls, as Austrian subjects, and he foreibly arrested ary | by them, for the purpose of being conveyed to Austria.

menths after said oath, or four and a half years after it, menths after said eath, or four and a bail years after in, is all the same as to the principle. It is not uncommon for foreigners to leave the United States and visit Europe after making this declaration. By their renunciation they have deprived themselves of the protection of their late native country, and can only look for protection to the newly acquired one; and it forsaken or denied by it, their position becomes exceptional.

This point is one of importance. There are other persons here, with such declarations for their only protection, most of whom design sincerely to become citizens of the United States, and have only visited the Levant

of the United States, and have only visited the Levant for a short period.

The War-Question Russian Intrigues-The Affair at

Smyrna.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Insues.

LONDON, Friday, July 22, 1879.

Whilst in the East the Russians are fortifying their Whilst in the East the Russians are fortifying their strategic positions in the principalities, contracting for provisions for the army for nine months, and expelling those persons of rank who are known as opposed to Russia in views; whilst the Czar is giving orders to have his warlike proclamation published from every public all over the Empire, and new armies are concentrated in the South,—the politicians in the Capitals of western Europe rejuce, that the difficulty is settled, and the Turkish question once more patched up, because—the Czar has declared his readiness to accept the good offices of the western powers, and to enter into negotiation. But as long as his troops are not withdraws from the principalities all these protestations of good will are the principalities all these protestations of good will are of little importance. There is no doubt whatever, that of little importance. There is no doubt whatever, that his views cannot be more effectually supported and furthered, than by negociations protracted up to the time, when the fleets will be of no avail in the Black Sea on account of the winter storms. In the mean time he may succeed in destroying the momentary good understanding between England and France, and in creating distributions in Turkey, where matters look rather serious. The Turks are as much incensed against England as against hussia, and find that it involves the same discrete to give up the independence of their country to England, as to Russia. They blame the Sultan for yielding to Lood Redeliffe. All the reports from Constantinople unanimously sfilten that the Turksh amoy, now concentrated near Constantinople, and passing through the capital, is the best behaved military force in the world. They do not look as smart as the western soldiers, but there never is a quarrel or not among them, and punishment is almost unknown in the rains, because they never drink spirits. The vice of drunkenness is not a Turkish vice. Some of the Facks have learned from the Europeans the use of rice of drumentess is not a futusin vice. Some of the Fachas have learned from the Europeans the use of changing and braidy, but the great bulk of the population are sobet and addicted to temperance; the Maine Liquer Law is inforced among them by their religion. Liquor Law is inforced among them by their religion.
This gives to the Turks dominion over the Christian population of the Empire, nearly all of whom are adicted to brandy. The mortality in the Turkish army is really remarkably small and all the soldiers look healthy and support inligue kinger and better than the Russianis. There cannot be a greater contrast in this respect than between the army of the Czar and of the Sutan. The liussians are badly ted, but well provided with 1 randy, and the refere sickly, and easily carried away by the disease of a couthern climate. The Turks are better fed, they drith water and milk, and are therefore stronger, less riotous, and less oppressive to the citizens. The affair of the Hungarian refugee Koszta, kidnap-

The again of the Hongarian refugee Koszta, kiduap-ped by the Austrian Consultat Smyrna, continues to ex-cite the interest of the public. Even the Times cannot detend the conduct of Mr. Weckbecker, the quondam colleague of Mr. Beln ont. But the Russian organ maliciously states that the Hungarians detained at Kutaya had to sign a pledge not to return to Turkey, before they were released, though the gentlemen of the Times are well acquainted with the particulars of the case, and are aware that no such pledge, was either Times are well acquainted with the particulars of the case, and are aware that no such piedge was either required by the Potte, or signed by the refugees. The statement is a shameless ite of Messrs. Waiter, Morris and Co. tabriented for circulation in order to counteract the indignation roused by the unwarrantable conduct of the Austrian Consul. Mr. John P. Brown, of Onto, the Interpreter of the American Legation in Constantinople, wto attends to the business of the United States as Mr. Marsh, the Ambassador, is absent at Athens, has behaved very well in this affair, as you will see from the following correspondence with the Austrian Ambassador:

correspondence with the Austrian Ambassador:

Leaston of the United States at

Section of the United States at

Mossister i Internsioner, Monday, June 27, 1851.

"Mossister i Internsioner, Monday, June 27, 1851.

"Mossister i Internsioner, Monday, June 27, 1851.

"Mossister i Internsioner, I make the honor to attaress your excellency on the subject of a most unfortunate occurrence, which, I am informed by the Consul of my Government in Suyras, took place there on the 22d inst, and which I very deeply deplore, insumuch as it resulted in the centre of a young officer of the Austrian way, who has thus most probably, without in any manner having been the cau e of the unwarranted attack made upon numeric and his companions in Suyras, been the victim of the most inconnecrate and unaccountable conduct of the Austrian Constit of the city towards an individual named Martin Cesta.

Constl of the city towards an individual named Martin Costa.

This person, at the present moment incarcerated on heard the Austrian brig of war Hossar, now at Smyrna, is I believe, one of the Hungarian refugees who had been detailine as Kutahich. Together with others, he was permitted to leave this country in 1831, and he proceeded with them to the United States, where he took the preliminary asign towards becoming a citizen of the United States, that is, he made a formst renunciation of all allegistace to any other Power or Sweerings wharever, and took the united that allegistace to the Government of the United States. A few menths since, M. Costa came to Smyras from New York, with the design of again proceeding to the United States. In the afternoon of the 21st inst., while eated on the marins of Smyras, he was sandselly set upon by some fifteen ruffing Greeks, all armed, said to have been en played for that purpose by the Austrian Consul; and,

by seme fifteen ruffing Greeks, all armed, said to have been en physed for that purpose by the Austrian Consult; and, after having been treated in the most brutal manner, was thrown into the sea, where a boat was waiting to receive and concuct him to the Austrian brig Hussar.

"M. Costa, on leaving the United States, received a legalized copy of the decisration which he had made there of salegisme to the Government of the United States, and which decument, under ordinary circumstances, would reth document, under ordinary circumstances. connected him to the friendly aid and consideration of the American authorities.

It cannot be conceived here that this individual's tem-

It cannot be conceived here that this individual's temporary residence in the city of Smyrna could possibly excite the animoutly of the Austrian consol to such a degree as to cause him a employ a band of arm-d rufficus to atoack him, at a moment when he evicently had no reason to appretion such an entrage, and to have him conveyed in an ignormalism animer on boars an Austrian vessel of war. "It seems to me rather, that in case his presence there incommodes the Austrian consul, the latter, at the most would have called upon the local authorities to require his deporture, and not by an act of so entragona and inhumans a nature excite the indignation of the inhabitants of Smyrna and, I do not doubt it, also of the people of the United States.

"P. rmit me, therefore, to intercede with your excellency Permit me, therefore, to intercede with your excellency to behalf of M. Coela, and to ask if not out of the respect one for the Government of the Sultan, whose territory has been re-grossly violated by the conduct of the Austrian Consul of Smyrna, at least out of regard for the Government to which be has progred his allegiance, that your excellency be pleased to give order to the Commander of the Hussar for his immediate release, so that he may process to the United States.

the Hursar for his influences
cree to the United States.

"I avail mass if of the present opportunity of renewing
to your excellency the assurances of my highest respect
site most distinguished consideration.

"John P. Brown"

"John P. Brown"

"M. Bruck to Mr. Brown."

"M. Bruck to Mr. Brown."

"Monaire Le Charoe of Argaines: By your favor of this day's date, you have demanded the liberation of a certain Martin Costa a rested by orders of the Consul General of Austria, at Smyrna, on the 25d inst.

"I can only attribute, sir, this intervention on your part to a mistake, as the individual in question is a native of Hingary, and has never ceased to be an Austrian subject, as runits from his declaration made in the presence of the Certain of the United States at Smyrna. His arrest consequently took place in virue of the treaties which assure to my Government the full and entire independence of its juried ition over shous subjects in Turkey.

"You will easily uncertaind, then, M le Chargé d'Affieret, the absolute impossibility of complying with your imposite the assurance of my high some

"I beg of you to receive the assurance of my high con-

ideration. "But "To Mr. Brown, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America." To the above, Mr. Brown sent the following reply:

"Leather of the United States of America. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23 1653.

"MONNEAUE LISTERS NACE: I have just received the letter which you were so good as to write ms, under date i the 27th of this menth, on the subject of the indicate."

by the Austrian Corsul.

I am results to assumed sir, that the means adopted by the Austrian Consul to effect the arrest of said monoderate coole not a crit your approbation; and, also I do not feel moved at all calls of upon to express an optaion upon the right which you ment a nas possessed by your Government oversit its own subjects in Turkey.

I cannot, however, dony myself the honor of once more addressing your excellency for the purpose of receiving the official infercences in which I have already fell timy cuty to make in behalf of this person; and so as to can be proposed to be the appreciate the basis of

it my duty to make in behalf of this person; and so as to enable your excellency to be their appreciate the basis of any request, I have the honor to hand you (included) the coleration which M. Costs made at New York on the list of July, 1822, "remore ong his allegiance to the Emperor of Austria," and taking an each of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America.

The right of expatibition and of naturalization is recognized. Desirve, by the Government; and it seems to the street without again mentioning the means that the arrest without again mentioning the means.

me that the arrest (without again miniming the mea which the Austran Coneni of Sayria used to effect it) the said Costs, upon the n-utral soil of furkey, after the set of silegiance made by him will be regarded by the Government of the United States as being not only a very paintful violation of these same rights of naturalization. leave your Excellency ignorant of the preceding facts, rather, by communicating them to your hazellency, re-myself from all the responsibility which the arrest of C

and the consequences which may grow out of it, may leave in the mind of my Government and countrymen.

"It was on presenting this deshration to the consulate of the United States of America at Smyrna, and to his legation, that the said Costa was furnished with a teckerch to come to Constantinople, and to return to Sentrus, whence he was to start for New York. Since his arrival at Smyrna he has resided in Turkay under the protection of my Government; and it is pleasure to me to be able to state that his conduct has been irrepresentable. His fidelity to his native land—the only crime of which he is accused—leads him to declare him saif a Hungarian, and to state that he wishes even to meet his ond as such.

leads him to declare him said a Hungarian, and to state that he wishes even to meet his end as such.

"Your Excellency will parton me if I thus renew my intercession in his favor. I beg your Excellency to be pleased to have him delivered over to the local authority of Smyrna, to be sett again to the United States. This act will be learned by the President of the United States. I am confident, with satisfaction, and prevent the painful and extraordinery news of his arrest being again the cause of the interruption of those friendly feelings between our respective councies, which I sincerely have it at heart to reconcile and to callivate.

and to culivate.

"I beg your Excellency to receive renewed assurances of my high consideration, &c.

"Jons P Brows."

The highest praise, however, is due to the Commander of the St Louis. Without his practical interference poor Keszta would have been carried off by the Austrian Convette. Now he is given up to the French Consul, till his case is decided in Constantinople, but there is no count that he will not be delivered up to Austrians, who menstronsly pretend to exercise full jurisdiction even over these of their subjects whom they have outlawed in foreign countries. Palmerston backs out in his contest with Lord

Aberdeen. The war-trumpet is no longer sounded in Aberdeen. The war-trumpet is no longer sounded in The Morning Post. It was all sham.

The weather continues to be wretched, and the prospects for the harvest all over Western Europe, including France, Belgium, Bavaria and Naples, are gloomy.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NAPLES, Tuesday, July 19, 1833. The U. S. frigate Cumberland arrived here a few days The U. S. frigate Cumberland arrived nere a lew days since from Messina, Constantinople, &c., and leaves soon for Spezzia. Com. Stringham and his chief officers were presented to the Sultan at Constantinople, from which circumstance has originated the ridiculous report current in the European papers, of his having formally piedged the services of the U. S. squadron to the Porte in case of war with Russia. Com. Stringham, who is quite a of the services of the Com. Stringham, who is quite a precisian in obedience to orders, and in the per f his duties, is the last man to commit such an indiscre-

m. Much appliety is manifested by the King and his Minis ters at the increasing probabilities of war in the East, as it is well known such an event would immediately set all it is well known such an event would immediately see an Haly, except Sardinia, in a blaze of revolution. The folly of the irritaring Despotism, to which the population of the Two Sichies is subjected, will then be seen, but it will be too late for repentence or concession.

At least one half, if not two-thirds, of the wine producing grapes and the potates in this kingdom are destroyed by the prevailing blight. A reyal order has just been issued prohibiting the further exportation of corn, wheat, barley and oats. The price of oil, bread and wine have all risen, and much popular discontentand suffering exists in consequence. exists in consequence.

There seems to be well founded reason to believe that

There seems to be well founded reason to beneve that the English intend to take possession of the magnificent Island of Crete, as a part of their spoils from the fall of the Turkish Empire. British officers have been engaged for several months in surveying the interior, and the whole contour of its coast. Such a change of rulers would be a great blessing to the Greek population of the Island, who, in proportion to the Turkish residents, stand A line of electric telegraph is being laid down by the

A meet electric description is using the cavity the Government from Naples through the Calabrias to Reggio, whence it is to be conducted across the Straits of Messina to Sicily, and there to be put in communication with Palerno, Messina and Catania. The Genon Comier mentions the arrival at Genon of Prove sor Demention Manded and the Morquis Louis Desgreatts, who, with two others, were bameled from Naples, and furnished with passpores to America. On their way Monde in air d Desgoneste sought and obtained permission to reside at Genon.

Apprehensions are entertained throughout most parts of cor rai and Southern Italy of a deficiency of breadstaffs this year. In Tuscany the wheat harvest is below expectation, and grain will have to be imported; the quantity of fereign corn in warshouse is small. From Revenue we have the same accounts of apprehended scarcity in the Roman States, the deficiency had cause disome disaffection.

Ror an State: The demonstry had cause described as a Freeza and Inc. is.

The London papers say that the Austrian police are close by watching the preparation of a new insurrection in Central Italy. The Italian Propolo publishes a circular that has been addressed by the Austrian Government to the police and n littery, containing the names of a number of individuals who intend to enter that port of Italy with false name of a number of managerity.

An encounter had taken place between the Flace at troops are the remaining members of Passatore's brigands, in which at the laster but one men were killed. The troops lost one. The satence against Guerrazzi, Petracchi and Vallaccell had been commuted into banishment; they are to be embarked at Leghorn for Marseilles.

A letter from Naples, Joly 14, says that the grape blight is more or less visible throughout the equative The olive tractic slightly touched, nevertheless the price of oil is followed:

Protestantism-Result of the labors of American Mis-sionaries.

The number of professed Protestants in Syria, it is not

The number of professed Protestants in Syria, it is not easy to state with exectness, inasaunch as no complete consus has yet been taken. In Hasbeys, at the foot of Mount Bermon, there is a Protestant community, distinctly acknowledged and enrolled by the Government, and embracing, it is supposed, not far from two hundred souls. In Beyout, and the parts of Lebanon as judget, there are declared Protestants to the number, perhaps, of three hundred or nore. There are and protested Protestants in entre or nore. There are and protested Protestants in escape by the number of the mission is not to be estimated so els by the number of church mombers or by the number of ordered Protestants now known. Their books and as hools their various public and private discussions, have had a wider influence. There are many, bestdes the chances of persons just chered to, whose much are much enlightered, when prejucious are weakened, and who acknowledge the Bible as the supreme authority, in matters of an hard practice.

Thus, in various ways, light and truth have been gradually but wincely ciffused, and an important work accomplication properties of the American schools, publications are the facked to among the inhabitants of this interesting courtry.

The direct influence of the American schools, publications

The direct influence of the American schools, publications and religious accrees on the public mind in the Labadon, is sufficiently encouraging to warrant increased exertions, as do excite well grounded hopes that the cause of evangelical truth will at length be crowned with the most cheering success. The spirit of inquiry has been largely awakened. Copies of the Arabic Bible may be seen in most of the villages, in the Druss Mountains, and the religious confrieversal discussions which are now so common, particularly smong the lower orders, aff and equactionable evidence that they are anxious whatever may be the result, to have reacces for the faith which is in them. Hundreds, though openly as knowledging the errors and unchristian practices of their Church yet accuse themselves from an outward occlaration, in favor of the purre tenses to which their consciences consent, on the plas of the difficulties of their position and the disruption of family ties and relations, which would be consequent on their deviating from the usages and customs of their forefathers.

Such a state of feeling, however, cannot long exist in any Christian community, for it entails apon its possessors the painful necessity of attending religious corremonies, which they regard as ficilitous inventions, and submitting to practices which their enlightened uncerstandings have learned to reject as vain and superfailons. And, indeed, a very general pin menists at this day, in the southern portion of the Lebanon—grounced, no doubt, on the remarkable tendences of the people which have just been adverted to—tratron many years will elapse before Evangelical Protestantem will have reclaimed within its fold, provided the means for its organization be ample and complete, no inconsiderable portion of its Christian population.

Moreover, the disgraceful desensions which exist in the Greek and Remar Cathelic communities to digracity to all nate treat docks from a system of Church Government,

Moreover, the disgraceful dissensions which exist in the Greek and Reman Catholic communities tend greatly to allegate treir flocks from a system of Church Government, which gives scope to frregularities so utterly at variance with the communest principles of decemby and decorum.

SPAIN. Madame Munoz, Queen Christina, is sald to have deeper

plans than appear as the estensible object of her present residence in Paris. Madame's well known ability in in trigue, of course, outs off all sources of religible information, but the story goes that her maternal solicitude alms at nothing short of placing one of the young Minorges on the throne of Mexico! The idea of converting Mexico into a menarchy, is not a new one, and is received with wonderful favor by that extensive class of Europeans who are dis satisfied with—what they are pleased to call—the "employ" of the United States. The plan of Madams Christina Money, is to marry her eldest (Manes) daughter to Prince Napelecu, and to set up the young couple with a royal or im-perial throne in one of the South American States. Mexienity arms a that Santa Anna wanta to be king blossoff, and is trying hard to effect an alliance with Sprin with that ob. ject. Although this looks pretty much like geasip, there is believed to be considerable truth in it. The interest that Christina took in the affairs of Ecuador, in 1846 the encouragement given to Gen. Flores by the Spanish Gaveen usent of that day, and the facilities offered for rescuting from the Spanish troops are not forgotten. The someone therefore, of a South American monarchy, is, likely an eagh. will entertained, and might be more targ of reducations were a matrimously connected a silveted with a member of

the Napoleon family; for what Spain could not do of man Spain and France, (supposing Spain to take an integet roning a Munou in America) might do together

On and after 1st June next a revolving light will a shown on the south point of Cape Finisterre, and the Joly 20, a fixed red light on the northernmost priced peak of Lia Major the largest of the Sisergus Islate, and from same days, a light varied by flashes every three minutes, will be established on Cape Creux.

Vice disease had appeared in the Province of Valence and the clives were also slightly touched.

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL.

Deter from Lisbon are to 19th, Oporto 20th, and Vice 21st July. The news is unimporten. A Royal Decree had announced that the Certer should remain spen and August 5 when little doubt existed that the financia bills, &c., would have passed the Upper House. The Queen sed Court were at Cintra. A petition to the Casanher of Deputies had been presented by several manufacturen to restore the protective tariff. Disease had appeared on the vines in the Province of Douro, and as the farmers apprehence the malacy is the same that devastated the vineyands of Madeira, prayers had been offered in the charches to check its spread. A letter from Vigo. 18th, says that if the disease remains pearly stationary within the next ten day it may be fairly heard that the vintage will be safe. It on the contrary, it extends rappely, it will cause bocalculable damages between the end of July and first week of October. tober
Liebon rates of exchange were quoted at the above dates

on Lender, three mouths, 541; Paris, 5.28; Hamburg GERMANY.

A dispatch from Franktor. July 23, states the President of the Germanic Diet had given to that assembly the most satisfactory communications, with respect to the East in question.

M. User er whose name transpired in connection with the se-called Kossuch recket affair, was arrested at Collectiz, July 22, on his way back to Kussia.

As regards Prussian polytics the most perfect calm prevails. The King is rurantizing, the Ministers dispersed to their homes, and the Court has separa ed.

The Zollversin conferences drag slowly on, but nothing is made known of their transactions.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna July 7, dispatches received by mail my that St. Petersburg advices were altogether pacific. The Czer was thought to have accepted the proposals of France for the settlement of his dispute with Carkey. de Meyendorff, Russiar Minister at Vienna, on 16th pro-Czar, containing the most pacific assurances. The great est confidence in the maintenance of peace prevuled Vienna, and the final settlement of the dispute was a pected by the end of August. It was thought that the Austrian Cabinet, having at length become alive to the dangers that would grow out of war, were really using their endeavors to bring about a settlement, but the care fler tone in which they were treated by the Czar had galle

the Austrian mediators exceeningly,

The Vienna Lloyd's makes the important assertion the

the Cabinets of England and Denmark are in active cor

respondence on the subject of Russia's pretensions in the East, and that England desires to induce the Danes to concince a treaty which aball provide for all p saidl eventual ities. The island fort of Christiano, hitherto employed we State prison, has been put in a state of defence. A Committee of the Diet recommended the fortification of Copen hagen, Frederica and several points on the Little Balt. RUSSIA ASD TURKEY. Advices by mail from Constantinople were to the 8th. They mention only that frequent conferences were taking place between the Divan and the Ambaesadors of the great

European powers. The Porte had given the Austrian Minister all the a-tiefaction sought for the late assassina tion at Smyrna. Three of the assessins, all Italians, had been arrested, but the fourth, a Hungarian, who actually stabbed the victum, has escaped.

An important rumor was circulating to the effect the the American consul had commenced negotiations for the cession to the United States of the port of Marmoriaza. In

connection with this rumor was another that a sum \$500,000 in American gold had been paid to the Sultannot said by whom, or why. Since matt rs began to look brighter the Sultan's health

is re-established.

The Furis Presse states that the draught of the media. tion proposed by France and England was sent from & Petersburg to Constantinople, on the 9th, for the purposed

being communicated to the Divan. The answer for Car stantinople was Gaily expected to reach Vienna. Dispatches had been received on the 21st at Vienna. C. rect from Bucharest. They stated that the Furna had made no preparations to cross the Danube. Their forces were being concentrated at Shumia, and they quartered in Pra-yadi, a town between Shumia and Varna. A letter from Constantineple, of July 11, says, however, that instruction had been sent to Omar Pacha, ordering him to destroy the bridges over the Danube. The Russians have built a permanent bridge over the Pruth at Leowa, and are making

military road into the interior.

It begins to be reported that the Czur, although he formally signified his approval of Menchikoff's cooded, was in reality much dissatisfied with his clumsy mange, ment of the master intrusted to him. Nicholas is even stated to have said that he wished he had employed same

We been nothing of the Costa affair, except the following letter in The Don'y News, of 25th, has a bearing on it. From Smyrns, 15th, we learn that the Austrian frigates Bellon and Novara had arrived, but the corvette St Louis hi

and Novara had arrived, but the corvette St Louis hadiest To the Editor of The Budy News:

Note: I have fit the public should be informed that Captain Keezia, the Hungarian refuge, who was recently taken photor at Suryins, never gave, and as a subordinate effor could not give, the profiles not to return in Farkey. It is true that, curing the detection of the islangular netugers in Turkey it was suggested to them hat a promise never to return might facilitate towir liberation, but the condition was not accepted by them; and Gen Merakov, late himster of Warls thing gry, answered with characteristic manimens: 'No conditions but liberty!' That liberty was given to them without any condition; and Captan Kowata well known in our army as a brave adder, left Turkey with Gen. Merakova, and arrived with one hundred of his fellow countrymen, on the 5th of Jane, 1854, a Southampton

South-myton

"This declaration I received from General Menarcs, by
whom I am action and to make use of it.
(Signed), "H Howay Pho, Dr. and
"Member of the Hungarian Academy at Posth."

M. Costs, at last accounts, was still in the safe keeping of the French Consul.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERT IS RUSSIA.—M B. Lucky, the ergmeer, latery decessed, who had also acquired a reputation as a piet and an archaeologist mode a discovery of the greatest importance in White Russia—a discovery brought to light when his papers were examined after his decease. Being occupied in making a road in that grothler, he found it necessary to drain off the waters of a like histon and the later at a lower level, and in the course of the operation he discovered in a forest, several fact below he surface of the soil, a road paved in that antique Roman Maxican etyle, with traces of a stone bridge of a peculiar construction. In M. Larsky's opinion 2000 or 3,000 parameter have clapsed before the take of the country soil have been transformed to such an extent as he observed and, if this supposition be well founded, this district asshes been inhabited before the time of the Soythans by more civilized nation. M. Larsky's discovery will destine the paper of the sound of the supposition between the time of the Soythans by more civilized nation. M. Larsky's discovery will destine the supposition of the supposition between the time of the Soythans by more civilized nation. M. Larsky's discovery will destine the supposition of the supposition by the supposition of the su REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN RUSSIA,-M B. Lucky, the

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mail steamer Mentrius at Plymouth brought mail of June 11 from Cape of Good Hope. Nothing had occured to citure the peace now happily established act only within the Colony, but along its borders. Gen. Catheast proclamation, date of May 13 states that the receiping as incl) extinct, and that ample presentions had been taken to preserve peace. The Freedier Times of the 1th, hetever, speaks despondingly of the permanence of the hattraity. The farmers feel at the confinence in returning their bromesteads, and the intertectors still intended his liver. Bush, where they recently attacked a party of Fingors, one of whom they shot.

BURMAH.

A Landon paper gives a clearer statement of the peets of the war in Burman than any we have yet and this account says that the Burman are addies specially to the Chinese, but to every other axion whem the British have come into collision in Asia, say whem the British have come into collision in Asia, say when the British have come into collision to Ass, etc. the Nikole and Afighams. They treat with contempt to Sepoy regiments of the British. Con. Godwin has associated in compelling the Burmese commanders in a succeeded in compelling the Burmese commanders in the number of the common of the reserve a strengted to at a syninst such common of the enemy as attempted to at the composite; or against chiefs who disputed the draw passage up the river, and harrassed the composite forms had to be attacked and taken, as they in all forms the landward side, and when captured was found to be well supplied with gues, but the garrisons except This continual series of attacked and taken, as they in all once an guinary and undechive; and while it continual series of the British it contributes in no degree to raid the Bormese Government.

the Borness Government.

One chief, however, has made his power felt to a greater extent by the British forces, and perhaps the majoritorate of the blunders committed by the invalidation of the blunders committed by the invalidation of the character and his beautiful in orrect view taken of the character requires of his an taken. He was at first described resources of his an taken.